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THE RACE ISSUE SOUTH. Grave Problems Awaiting Solution.

first serious phase of the race problem in the South has been solved; but its solution is likely to present another and a graver problem, involving the two races of the South. After years of fretful strife, made mainly by adventurers who appealed to the ignorance, prejudice and cupidity or the blacks, the whites rule the entire South, with the active co-operation of a considerable number of the more intelligent and thrifty blacks and with the entirely passive assent of the others. Here, as elsewhere in the Union, and as elsewhere in every civili Union, and as elsewhere in every civilization of the world, intelligence, integrity and property, when combined, will inevitable rule in the end; and the battle of the biacks for political mastery, even if honestly and wisely led, could have attained only fitful triumphs. As it was most corruptly and unscrupulously led, without fidelity to either whites or blacks, and without respect for the interests of par and without respect for the interests of par ty or race, deleat came speedily in disrerard of all the power and appliances of the National Government, and when it came, not furnish corn and bacon, and that blacks, like whites, must earn their own bread by the sweat of his brow; and others soon learned that the bewildering promises of adventurers who organized and voted the blacks, were made to the ear only to be broken to the hope. The result has logically been that as negroes became industrious and thrifty and the owners of property, they have either voted with the whites to assure the safety of both person and property, or they have retired from all participation in politics. There is nothing novel in this feature of the race question in the South. The blacks of the South are employed and fed almost wholly by the property. and fed almost wholly by the property owners, and they have everything to lose by political antagonism. In the North, and in no Northern State more than in Pennsylvania, tens of thousands of intelligent whites vote with their employers for the same fate as the blacks of the South, if they voted against the capital that gives them labor. The same immutable law that governs the political relations between employed in the North, governs in the South, only it governs a much larger measure of intelligence and pride of manhood in Pennsylvania than in Alabama. If intelligent citizens of any Northern State will look about them among their own people in a political campaign, they will see the clear expla-nation of what is called the failure of the black vote of the South. It is the question of corn and bacon in the South; it is the question of bread and raiment in the North, and that tells the whole

THE RACE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE. The political revolution that retires the Republican party from power after a reign of nearly a quarter of a century, will end all effort at political organiza-tion on the race line. It has been practically a failure for years past, when there were many circumstances to inspire the hope of partial success; and now the whole race issue perishes by the change of national authority. To day there is nothing left of the race organi-zation in politics. There was a shudder among the blacks immediately after the election of Cleveland, because they feared the fulfillment of the predictions of their leaders that they would be ignorance and prejudice before the late election, as has been usual in all election campaigns of the last fifteen years, to onsolidate the colored vote as the only way to deleat a return to bondage; but now Democratic success has come; the whites have in no degree changed their triendly relations toward the blacks, and there are few of the colored race so ignorant as not to understand that no change in political authority can limit their civil rights. The blacks are, therefore, satisfactorily assured on the one question that disturbed them, and that assurance has taught them more pointedly than ever before that leaders are characteriess, untruthful and dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the colored race. And when it is considered that the active leaders of the colored voters in main-Federal officials in the South, the end of ruce organization must be clearly apparent to all. That there will be a general change of the Federal officers in South can hardly be a marter of doubt, Civil service reform imperatively de-mands it, as nine tenths of them have prostituted their powers to the meanest partisan or personal ends, and most of them are conspicuously lacking alike in competency and character. Instead of regarding public office as a public trust, they have, as a rule, employed their po-sitions not only in the most unscrupulous way in politics, but they have persistently and systematically disturbed the business and tranquility of the South, and nflamed the prejudices of the ignorant blacks to array themselves against the people from whom they must receive employment and sustenance. The civil service of the South, taken as a whole, has been one of the terrible curses of both races, and it will stand out in his tory as one of the indellible blots upon the Government. It will now be changed and reformed, and that will end all race organization in politics. The Federal officials understand it, the blacks understand it, the whites understand it, an enceforth the blacks will generally lines of thrift and intolerance, which have been the only lines of division among them during the last ten years, and the division of the blacks presents the new problem to be solved in the

BOTH RACES WILL DIVIDE. I have not seen an intelligent politi cian or business man in the South who does not look upon the now assured general division of the colored voters with grave apprehensions. The race issue in politics, although largely broken in recent elections, coerced the practical unity of the whites. The conflicts of ambition were subordinated to the com mon peril of negro supremacy, and the whites were compelled to stand together to avert it. There was no field for free tics, as a rule, except when appeals to their ambition and cupidity recalls them to active efforts. The field is thus opened to the long emothered ambition of the

the integrity of the blacks, as such appeals would be profitless. They will be made to their ignorance, to their preju-Rev. R. Lathan, in Yorkville Enquirer.

dices, to their cupidity, to all their baser qua lities, not as ambitious politicians do in the North, and there is grave danger NEW ORLEANS, January 19 .- The of thus inaugurating a general sweep of political demoralization in both races. The Southern people possess just the same human nature that any other people possess. They are likely to be just as ambitious and as mean in promoting mean ambition as the average American politician in every section of the country, and with an immense colored vote, nearly equalling the whites in all the States, and superior in numbers in South Carolina and Mississippi, and in the lowest strata of ignorance, idleness and superstition, what must be the harvest of the obliteration of the race line in South ern politics? This is the most serious race problem the South has ever attempted to solve, and I share the apprehension of the more intelligent Southern people that the last stage of the race

sue will be vastly worse than any of THE NEGRO NORTH AND SOUTH, National Government, and when it came, it jeft only monuments of shame for friend and foe. The profligacy and theft of negro rule in the South alienated the few of the race who saw that freedom did just equally strong in both sections of the country. The black man can no the country. The black man can no the country. The black man can no more sit at the table of the most blatant Republican in the North than he can sit at the table of his old master in the st the table of his old master in the South. The same social laws govern all peoples, and they are immutable. Politicians theorize differently in election campaigns, but there their theory ends campaigns, but there their theory ends.
The prejudice of race is five-fold stronger in the North than in the South. The hundred on the island. The greatest campaigns, but there their theory ends. Northern people have no love for the black man, and even those who battled acres and less than fifty. The number for his freedom and enfranchisement, as a rule, cheri-h va-tly more profound prejudice of race than do the Southern eople. While the North maintains its leep prejudice of race, the people of the South have a general and strong sympa-thy for the negro. Nearly all of them have played with the negro in childhood, have been nursed by the black "mama," and have grown up with more or less affection for them. Classify it in what type of affection you may, it is none the less an affection that tempers the hard, unyielding prejudice of race that prevails in the North. The distinction between the Northern and Southern people on the race question will prepare the public mind in the North for the dissipation of another unfounded sectional | r judice that is deeply rooted there. The educational facilities for the blacks are better in the South to day than they are in the North in proportion to the facilities proffered to all. South Carolina employs and pay-out of the State Treasury more black teachers than are employed in all the States of the North, and Alabama em ploys 1,100 colored male teachers and 500 colored female teachers. And they provide the best means for fitting the colored people for teaching. The nor mal schools for whites and blacks in both Alabama and South Carolina are exactly equal, and the treasury of State is largely drawn upon to qualify the colored race for teaching itself. North Carolina, Georgia. Mississippi and indeed most of the old slave States, each sustain more college for the states. colleges for the blacks than d . Pennsyl vania or Massachusetts; and just as educational facilities have increased for the whites, whether in common or normal

schools or in colleges, they have been equally increased for the blacks so far as feared the fulfillment of the predictions of their leaders that they would be remanded back to stavery; but they already see that their leaders were deliberately untruthful, and all apprehensions of harshness to their race because of a change of political power have perished.

State appropriations have aided them, In Georgia the colored University ranks about one third. Bere, which, so far as I could discover, differs nothing from barley, and from all that I could learn off, or go into the house to ask his much more for the collegate education of the black race than does Pennsylvania.

State appropriations have aided them, In Georgia the colored University ranks about one third. Bere, which, so far as I could discover, differs nothing from barley, and from all that I could learn differs only from barley in that it has six cows in the head or ear, is at present cultivated only to a limited extent. The house an Irishman is a gentleman. many features of their local governments, but I have yet to hear the first one to complain of the equal education of the two races. And what is true in the matter of education is equally true of the true of true of the true of true matter of education is equally true of the recognition of the black race in Southern polities. I found four colored Democratic members in the South Caro beans are short and larger than any that lina Legislature, nominated and elected mainly by white vores, and in Mobile and New Orleans the black policeman appointed by Democratic authority, met on every street, and has worn the insignia of police power for years before a Democratic mayor in Philadelphia first recognized the colored voter as entitled to wear the star and blue. In South Carolina alone there are more black Democrats in representative effices than there are bluck of all parties in all the States of the North. Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, where the black voters hold the balance of power in both city and State, could not elect a colored man

to the Legislature or to any other honor able or lucrative office, in the stronges Republican district; but South Carolin Democrats elect him to office, with all the lingering prejudices of the relation of master and slave. The intelligent and dispassionate Northerner who closely observes the relations of the two race North and South, is forced to confess tha with all our boasted superior devotion to the black race, and with all our assaults upon the South for the oppression of the blacks, the negro is better treated by the South than by the North. I regret to make such a confession; but it is the plain truth that we theorize about the elevation of the black race with little practice in accord with our teaching. subject and practices more than it teach

Dying in Strange Positions.

pated slaves .- Letter of Col. A. K. Mc-Clure to Philadelphia Times.

While coming back to the hospital we found lke Green, one of my company, hanging across the fence dead. He gave out while we were on the skirmish line, and he was not able to get into a wagon. After getting rested, I suppose he started to hunt us up, and while climbing ove the fence he was struck with a bullet and there he stopped. The ball passed through his stomach and spine. He was ward, or else he would have face the other way when he had such a good

Several dead men have been found in hollow logs or behind logs or rocks, as though they had been wounded and crawled in there to protect themselves. One poor fellow sat behind a big tree with a Bible in his hand. He had been mon peril of negro supremacy, and the whites were compelled to stand together to avert it. There was no field for free lancers in politics among the whites, and their jealousies and conflicting aims were supressed by a supreme necessity to which all bowed without question. Now the issue of black unity and of black appremacy is an issue of the past. The colored voters will be indifferent to politics, as a rule, except when appeals to their ambilion and cupidity recalls them ward a little, and there he sat .- Pittsburg

OBSERVATIONS ON IRELAND,

The question is often asked, "How do the Irish live?" This is not an idle ques tion, but it is naturally suggested by all the circumstances in the case. The whole is and contains only 20,815,460 acres and nearly one-seventh part of this area is covered with bogs. In addition to this a large amount of the surface of the country is mountainous on the borders, and rendered unfit for cultivation. It may be safely said that the cultivable surface of Ireland does not exceed 15,000,000 acres. The population of Ireland, accord ing to the census of 1881, is 5,746,214. Divide the whole number of acres in the sland by the whole number of the popuation and we get a fraction more than wo and six tenth acres to each inhabiant. Perhaps Ireland has an inhabitant for every two acres of tillable soil on the The question, "How do the rish live?" is, it will be seen from this, a proper one. At one time, the population of Ireland was nearly twice as large as it is to-day, and the area of cultivable land much less. The area of cultivable land in the State of South Carolina is as great if Carolina is as great, if not greater, than that of Ireland, while the population is only about one sixth as large.

At present, the Irish are largely engaged in stock raising. Of the whole island, only about five millions of acres are planted in crops, while ten millions number of farms contain more than thirty less than five acres—is gradually decreasing. In 1841 more than one half of Ireland was embraced in, as they say, holdings, varying in size from less than one acre to five acres. Those small farms or holdings were ruined by the potato blight of 1847. The tenants were unable to pay the rents, and all that could, ieft the country. The houses in which they lived are still standing, but without in

abitants. The tendency, for perhaps half a cenury, has been to increase the size of the

farms or holdings as the population de-The agricultural products of Ireland are wheat, oats, barley, rye, bere, beans, pease, potatoes, turnips, flax and mangelwurtzel. Since 1847 there has been an atmual falling off in the cultivatian of wheat. This is true with regard to the wheat. This is true with regard to the cereals, but of none is it so remarkable as of wheat. In 1880 Ireland produced only about four million bushels of wheat, or less than one bushel to each inhabit ant. Flour and wheat are shipped from various parts of the world, and so cheap is the freight that flour sells for less in the freight that the freight that flour sells for less in the freight that flour sells for less in the freight that flour sells for less in the freight that the freight that flour sells for less in the freight that flour sells for less in the freight that the freigh antic on the ocean steamers for the nominal sum of thirty six cents per ton of The result is that comparatively little wheat is produced in Ireland.

The year 1847 seems to have been kind of revolutionary period in the agri cultural history of Ireland. In that year more than seven hundred thousand acres were sown in wheat; at present there are less than one hundred and fifty thou -and. The falling off in oats has been about one half, decrease in barley has been very little, while rye has fallen off cultivated only to a limited extent. The cultivation of beans has increased. In oppearance the beans of Ireland are very like those in our country. I was told stalk which attains about three feet grow in our country. I think that beans are largely cultivated by the poorer classes of the people. The beaus are white, at least what I saw were white. food. Horses are fed upon them during the winter season. In Ulster province flax is more largely cultivated than in any other part of the island. In fact nearly all the flax produced in Ireland is produced in Ulster province. In 1880 there were in all Ireland less than one hundred and fifty right thousand acres cultivated in flax, and nearly one hun-

dred and fifty-three thousand were in Turnips and potatoes are largely cultirated in every section of Ireland. In our Southern country turnips are usually sown during the month of August. In Ireland they are sown in the month of May. Generally, they are planted in rows and carefully worked; rarely are they sown broadcast, as we do. The heat of the sun is not sufficient to kill the young plants, as it would do in our South-

rn country.
In Ireland very little attention is paid in the bed a cabbage is planted. It is eaten by the people as we eat it, and is fed to the stock in winter. In appearance, in taste, and in nature; Irish cabbage differs very much from that grown in our country. It is not so large, does not "head up," as we say, and in taste it is milder. In fact, I could scarcely tell, from the taste of it, that it was cabbage. This may be accounted for, in part at least, from the fact that the cooking of cabbage in Ireland is very different from what it is in our Southern country. We boil cabbage with fat bacon—the fatter the better, we think. The Irish boil it with beef. I confess I did not relish it. The greatest difference that I observed between cabbage in Ireland and cabbage in America, is that in Ireland it takes part of two years to make cabbage. The plants are "set out," as we say, in the spring of one year, and the cabbage are ready for use during the Summer of the next year. I arge quantities of hay are produced in Areland. The greatest diffi ulty the farmers have to contend with in raising hay is the want of sunshine to cure it. In addition to this, it rains a great deal in Ireland and the bay is liable

o be damaged by rain. The cultivated land of Ireland, generally, is very highly manured, and the bay is liable to be damaged by ruin.

The cultivated land of Ireland, gener"My friends, I am glad to meet you ally, is very highly manured, and the yield of those crops which are adapted to the soil and climate is proportionally great. The soil is well manured and it is well cultivated. The made of tilling he soil in Ireland is not practical in our Southern climate. Were we to manure our fields as heavily as the well to do farmers of Ireland manure their fields. se would make nothing. Our climate is

josticd each other in the race for promotion, and the blacks will be appealed to be disputing aspirants. These appeals will not be made to the intelligence or to rates.

—After much deliberation a Wiscontion, and the blacks will be appealed to be disputing aspirants. These appeals one cent apiece when taken at wholesale will not be made to the intelligence or to rates.

be mentioned that the Irish farmers have a very indistinct idea of a bushel. Everything in Ireland is bought and sold by weight. The ton, the long ton or two is as familiar to the Irish farmer as the half bushel measure is to a Southern planter. Sixty pounds of potatoes being regarded a bushel, the average yield of potatoes in Ireland is over two hundred bushels. The average yield of turnips is about twelve tons. I think that both the roots and tops are weighed. The average yield of hay is about two tons. The average quantity of wheat is about twenty eight bushels. The average yield of oats is somewhat greater than that of wheat, and of barley and rye a third greater. The climate of Ireland is not well adapted to either wheat or outs. The defect is that the moisture is so great that neither wheat nor oat ripen well. The potatof Ireland is good, but no better than can be raised in any part of the two Carolinas. I have often heard it said that in Ireland it was not an uncommon thing to see at the same time on the table both old and new, or fresh, potatoes, and that the old were the better. This does not correspond with what I saw. I saw a great many old potatoes, that is, potatoes of the year previous, but they were by no means good. They were full of black spots. They were not, as we would say, rotten, but they were badly damaged on account of age. They were far better than our old potatoes, kept in the same way, would have been, but they were not near so good as our "new" potatoes are.

As a general thing, the Irish farmers live well. They do not eat as much hog's lard as we cat, but they live as well, it not better, than the same class of persons do in our country. They have an abun-dance of good milk and butter, and many of them have cheese. Oatmeal mush and milk, or as they call it "stir about," is as palatable a dish as ever was tasted, and it is full of nutriment. It is this oatmeal that gives to the Irish lad his muscle and the Irish lass her rosy cheeks.

those of the better class, buy all their bread except out bread and potato bread. The bakers in the towns and cities send out their bread wagons several times during the week all over the adjacent country with bread. From these wagons the farmers buy as much bread as they need. This bread is decidedly good. It need. This bread is decidedly good. It is made of good flour and is well baked. The ont bread is baked at home. The is usually baked in thin cakes, and is generally very dry and hard, but well tasted. From what I saw, I think that very little cat bread is used. The oat meal is generally made into "stir about." Potato bread is made by mixing potatoes and flour together, as is done sometimes of the house I called in a lady friend. drunk the tea used either in England, Ireland or Scotland, can drink the stuff which we call tea. So far as I remember, I did not see a biscuit in Ireland. I do not think the people use that kind of read at all.

The hospitality of the Irish people knows no bounds. It is without a paralel. We Americans, who are in a condepended upon the rapidity of our move-ments, can form no idea of the marvel-ous hospitality of an Irish farmer. When a stranger knocks at his door and

Injurious Talking.

A Frenchman, speaking of a person converted to the first time. We made a nouth costs him nothing, for he always colculation, and estimated that whisky mouth costs him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others." There are multitudes of persons to whom hat remark will apply, Exaggeration and defamation are two fertile sources of social mischief. We meet with persons who sensitively shrink from the deliberate violation of truth, who will habitually and I was told that they are very strong over-color their statements to such an food. Horses are fed upon them during extent that a false impression is conveyed to the mind of the listener. They thus lower the tone of their own mind, destroy the power of accurate perception, diminish the confidence of their friends and sow the seeds of much error in the world. They soon discover that they are not credited even when they speak soberly. Their moral drafts upon social confidence are dishonored. But perhaps the most injurious talk is that which detracts from the character of

another-that which openly or in disguise strikes at the reputation of a broth-er pilgrim—that which "cuts men's throats with whisperings"—that which is adopted by the envious rival who seeks to build "his name on the ruins of derer think what a bitter harvest he wil! himself resp from the calumnic he has uttered. A lady visited Philip Neri on one occasion, accusing berself of to vegetable gardens. Cabbage is planted everywhere all over the potato fields. The edges of the potato beds are planted in cabbage, and wherever there is a miss dear child," said Philip, "your fault is very often," replied the pentient. "My dear child," said Philip, "your fault is great, but the mercy of God is greater. I now bid thee do as follows: Go to the nearest market and purchase a chicken then walk to a certain distance, plucking the bird as you go. Your walk finished, return to me." The woman did as directed, and returned, anxious to know the meaning of so singular an injunction. "You have been very faithful to the first part of my orders," said Phillip; "now to the country of the part of my orders," said Phillip; "now to the country of the part of the country of the part of the p do the second part and you will be cured. Retrace your steps, pass through all the places you have traveled, and gather up one by one all the feathers you have scat-tered." "But," said the woman, "I cast the feathers carelessly away, and the wind carried them in all directions." "Well, my child," replied Phillip, "so it is with your words of slander; like the feathers which the wind has scattered, they have been wafied in many directions. them back now if you can. Go and sin

The Governor's Old Friends.

Gov. Porter, of Indiana, tells a very funny story on himself, ecknowledging that for once in his life he was floored. During the recent campaign be went into gan something in this way:
"My friends, I am glad to meet you again. I always like to come to Blank-

ville, and to see, as I do now, so many old friends." Just here a tall gaunt Hossier, in a coonskin cap, cried out in an inimitable

"Name 'em, Governor, name 'em !" And the Governor says he was so broken up by this untimely inquiry for details that he could not name a man

A FAT BLACK BOTTLE. Filled to the Cork With Five Dollar Trens-

There came to light in Macon yester ay a New Year's story that would fitly dorn a temperance lecture. A bright little girl gave away what

was regarded as a pleasing secret. It happened in this way: The Telegraph man stumbled into a millinery store yes terday and while waiting to get the at tention of the lady who makes the female population pretty, id'y listened to a conversation between a customer--evi dently the wife of a mechanic-and the milliner. The lady was looking at a very pretty hat for her little girl who stood at her side with hungry eyes. The hat was purchased, and the Telegraph man mentally thought it looked like extravagance for a mechanic's family to throw away four dollars and a half on a ittle girl's hat.

As this was the only purchase in which the child seemed interested, she sided up to where the *Telegraph* man was standing and artlessly said: "We dot lots er money naw," The reporter here mentally cursed in meelf for forgetting to buy a tinker form to buy a ticket for ae last lottery drawing.

"When did you get it, sis?"
"Papa broke th' bottle.

"Broke the bottle?"

"Essur; th' bottle was jus' as fuller money as it tood he, an' we's 'ich now."

No true reporter can be idle when such an item as this is in speaking dis tance, and it was not more than a few minutes before the child's mother was persuaded into teiling the following story, nd yet she never dreamed that every word of it was being jotted down by the shorthand finger of memory upon the thumb worn page of a mental note

"I have passed through the ordeal of a drunkard's wife, and I am too happy now to go over what and how much I suffered. My husband drank heavily husband drank heavily and often half of his wages went for drink. He kept a large black bottle of whisky all the time in the house, in addition to what he drank in town. On Christmas Evo night five years ago he came home drunk, and as something had gone wrong with him, he was in the worst kind of a humor. Our oldest boy was in the crib very sick with the fever, and there was not a cent of money in the of the house I called in a lady friend, and then aroused my husband. The sleep had somewhat sobered him, and as he loved his bny devotedly, he was soon bending over the little fellow, beg-

ging him to say something to him.
"The little fellow slowly turned his eyes toward his father and said: I'm going to die, papa, for I see the angels beckening me to come. This is Christ mas morning, papa; please let me see what Santa Claus put in my steking. My husband went to the mantle and took down the little stocking. It was empty He stood still and stared at it for a minute, and God only knows the sgony of his heart in that short time. He turned to say, but our boy would not be heard him had the poor man's breaking heart allowed him to speak. Our boy was dead! The day before New Year's my hus

whisky on the ground, said: 'I will drink no more; and the money I would spend for whisky we will put in this County.
bottle, and all enjoy the contents." You SEC. 4 cost bim, taking the past year as a basis, on an average of five dollars a week. You see a good deal of his money went to pay court fines for drunkenness. Well, it was decided to put five dollars a week in the bottle for five years, come what would. The time was out last New Year's day, and the hig black bottle was broken. Now figure up how many five dollars that bottle contained!"

"Two hundred and sixty."
"Yes, or \$1,000 dollars. But this was not all. We saved enough in that time outside of the bottle to buy a little

"But are you not afraid in breaking the bottle your husband will break his reso-

"No: because we have started another bottle bank," said the lady with a happy smile.

well known and enjoys the respect and esteem of all. He says he never knew how much genuine pleasure there was at home with his loved ones until he got sober enough to appreciate it, and to fill instead of empty the fat black bottle.

How the Great Soldier Helped a Minister Secure a C regation.

The great theolog.... professor, Dr. John A. Broadus, of this city, last week, in telling how church members can aid a pastor in drawing a congregation, told an unpublished incident in the life of

Gen. Robert E. Lee.
"We should always be in our own places," said Dr. Broadus, "even when one doesn't feel like it on Sunday evenings, because it is our duty to help the pastor, it is our duty to the congregation, and it is our duty to the world. I recall an incident that occurred a few years after the war, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia. There was present a venerable man, to whom all the world looked with profound admiration. His name was Robert E. Lee. He was a devout Episcopaliau. One day a Presbyterian minister came to preach in the ball-room, according to custom, and he told me this story.
"He noticed that Gen. Lee, who was a

particular man about all the proprieties of life, came in late, and be thought it rather strange. He learned afterwards that the General had waited until all the

at New York city.

- One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.

The Prohibition Election Bett.

The following is the text of the bill providing for the holding of an election in Anderson County, upon the question of license or no license, which was inroduced in the House by Mr. Scudday and carried over to the next session of the Legislature, together with the report

made by the Anderson delegation : "The Anderson delegation, to whom was referred a bill to provide for an election upon the prohibition of the sale f spirituous liquors in Anderson County and to make the result of such election effectual, respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and ecommend that the same be placed on he calendar without recommendations.
All of which is respectfully submitted. H. G. SCUDDAY, for delegation.

BILL TO PROVIDE FOR AN ELECTION UPON THE PROHIBITION OF THE SALE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS IN ANDENSON COUNTY, AND TO MAKE THE RESULT OF SUCH ELECTION EFFECTUAL.

Re it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carotton, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the

Section 1. That the Commissioners of Election for State and County officers for Anderson County shall, after duly advertising the time and places and Managers of Election for at least thirty days, submit to the qualified voters of said County on Thursday after the second Monday in Angust 1825 between the burns of select on I nursusy after the second Monday in August, 1885, between the hours of eight a. m. and four p. m., the question as to whether the sale of spirituous or malt liquors shall be permitted or not in said County; and all such voters as are opword "Prohibition" written or printed thereon, and such voters as are in favor of permitting the sa'e thereof shall vote a ticket with the words "No Prohibition" written or printed thereon; and if a majority of the persons voting in said election shall vote in favor of "No Prohibition," then licenses shall continue to be granted in such cities, towns and villages in said County as now license the sale thereof subject, as heretofore to the sale thereof, subject as heretofore to the local option law; but if a majority of the persons voting in said election shall vote in favor of prohibition, then no license for the sale of any spirituous or malt or intoxicating liquors shall be granted in any city, town or village in said County, nor in any part of said County, and any person selling any of said liquors therein shall be subject to all the fines and penalties now of force in this State for cilliant. in this State for selling spirituous liquors vithout a license.

SEC. 2. That the said Commissioners of Election shall appoint three Managers to conduct the election at each precinct, who shall be sworn, and conduct the election in all respects the same as State elections are conducted, including the ualification of electors, except that said Managers shall return to the said Comnissioners of Election on Friday, the day following said election, the ballot boxes with the ballots, the return of votes, the poll list and all papers pertaining to the election; and such Managers shall serve

vithout compensation. SEC. 3. The said Commissioners of Election shall immediately tabulats and declare the result of such election, and file a certified copy of such result, under their hands and stals, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for forgive my feelings at that minute, for I wish he, too, was dead. I obeyed him mechanically. To my surprise, he took the bottle in his hands and, pouring the whisky on the ground, said: 'I will like the court of County, and such Clerk of Court shall thereupon serve a copy of said return upon the Mayor or Intendant of each incorporated city, town or viliage in said County, and shall likewise publish, for two weeks, the result in one or more newspapers published in said

SEC. 4. If a majority of said voters vote in favor of prohibition, it shall be unlawful for any license, to sell the liquors aforesaid, to be granted after said election in said County, and any licenses which may then be in force shall not be valid for a longer period than to Decem-ber 31st, 1885.

Sec. 5. That all Acts or parts of Acts be, and the same are hereby, repealed, so far as they may affect the operations of this Act.

Some Good Advice to the Girls.

BY AN "OLD LADY." The Lancaster Review has a very sensible letter from an old lady to the girls of that town, and closes with the fol-

"And now let me give you a few hints about things generally. Don't countenance dissipated, drinking young men. Your happiness in life depends greatly, Your happiness in life depends greatly, and I might say wholly, upon whom you marry. If you know that young man to be a wine bibber or a profane swearer never form a matrimonial alliance with him. He isn't worth having. Listen not to his lying promises of temperance and reform. When he gets you in his clutches you'll rue the bargain. Think you that the leopard will change his spots? Beware of the flatterer! Don't entertain young men later than 10 o'clock entertain young men later than 10 o'clock at night. Ask them to retire, and if they are slow to respond do you withdraw yourself from the room.

"Don't bang your hair. It is the most revolting practice of which my sex are guilty. When I was growing up we knew no such things as bangs, and the girls were more beautiful than they are now. Do you think bangs are becoming to girls? Why are they not also becoming to men? Do you not think that if the Creator had thought bangs would beautify the female sex He would himself have added that ornsment? The most sensible mother of whom I have heard is she who told her daughter that she would bang her if she ever had her hair banged. Don't follow that banging practice any

"Don't paint. Artificial beauty is the poorest kind of imitation. You need not poorest kind or imitation. You need not try to improve on nature. If you are not as good looking as you think you ought to be, chide rature, but never paint. Try to make your ways pretty, and then your face will assume a charm ing appearance.

that the General had waited until all the people who were likely to attend the service had entered the room, and then he had walked very quietly around in the corridors and parlors and cut under the trees, and wherever he saw a man or two attanding he would go up and say gently: 'We are going to have divine service in the ball room, won't you come?' And they all went. To me it was very touching, to thick that the grand old man, whose name was known all over the world, and before whom all the people wanted to bow, should so quietly go around, and for a minister of another denomination also, and persuade them to attend services."

"Lastly, for conscience sake, don't dip snuff. Tobacco chewing is bad enough, but truff dipping is infinitely worse. The most heart rending scene is to see the snuff box passing around, each lady taking a dip. Then follows a spell of spitting which would prove effictions in a Chicago fire. Snuff taking is schemination and deatroying and eatroying and eatroy "Lastly, for conscience sake, don't din

— During the past year \$20,800 steer-age, and 59,500 cabin passengers, landed mighty poor financier.

— Sergeant Mason, who shot at Ouis trau, is living in peace and quiez on his street in Virginia.

Jen 1, 1885